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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: PRUNE INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German hog market reacted somewhat during the week ended November 6 from the downward price movement of the two preceding weeks, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The current average for heavy hogs at that market reached \$18.42 per 100 pounds, a point \$2.79 higher than for the corresponding week of last year. Hog receipts are still lighter than a year ago. See table, page 789.

In the British cured pork market most lines were easier during the week ended November 6, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Averages of Liverpool quotations for the week show a decline in Danish Wiltshire sides to reach \$23.68 per 100 pounds, and American short cut green hams also were lower at \$21.94, the lowest average for that description since last March. American prime steam western lard declined to \$12.28. All three items were under quotations for the same week a year ago. American green bellies, however, were up slightly at \$19.55, a point higher than last year. See table, page 789.

Stocks of wool at Tientsin, China, are increasing, but those wools are chiefly of low quality. Sining wools are still held up at Paotow as a result of poor transportation facilities. Exports from Tientsin to America declined over 1,000,000 pounds during October and amounted to only 694,261 pounds as follows: Carpet wool, washed and in the grease, 307,602 pounds; scoured wools, 376,659 pounds, according to a cable from Consul General Gauss at Tientsin. Demand from America is good. Sining wools in the grease, yielding 60 per cent, have sold recently at 26-27 cents, cost and freight Atlantic coast ports, compared with 26 cents a month earlier. Chin Chow wools are selling at 23 cents compared with 21.5 cents last month. Sales to Europe are small. There is some speculative buying by local dealers who anticipate a rise in the American quotations.

Increased activity in the European wool industry is reported from Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Czechoslovakia as a result of the recovery in raw wool prices, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The greatest increase in business has been in merino tops. The market for noils has been very quiet. Considerable business has been transacted at Bradford, England, in wool and tops, with prices tending to rise. Piece goods manufacturers are now well employed and the outlook for the remainder of the year is more favorable unless the wages reduction dispute interferes with production, according to Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production in 33 countries has been reported at 3,024,283,000 bushels, a decrease of 12 per cent from the 3,427,260,000 bushels produced in these countries in 1928. The production in 22 European countries totals 1,391,807,000 bushels, a decrease of only 0.1 per cent from the production in 1928 but 11 per cent above the 1927 production.

With the advance of the season and the receipt of more definite returns, the earlier reports of good yields in Europe are being confirmed. During the past week upward revisions in the estimates have been received for Netherlands, Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania as indicated in the table on page . The revised estimate shown for Yugoslavia is slightly below the previous estimate. The first forecast of the 1929-30 wheat production in Australia is 112,000,000 bushels according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. This forecast is 47,725,000 bushels or 30 per cent below the 1928-29 production of 159,725,000 bushels but is only about 6,000,000 bushels below the 1927-28 production. A table showing the production of wheat in each country reporting in 1929 with comparable data for the years 1926-1928 appears in F.S./Wh.43, FOREIGN NEWS ON WHEAT,

Foreign growing conditionsEurope

The winter grains in Europe are in good condition, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Scattered rains and above normal temperatures were general during the week ended November 7. Rainfall was insignificant in the Balkans where it is most needed but was heavier in western Europe and in Italy. The German Agricultural Council has issued their estimate of the yield of grain per hectare in Germany. These estimates applied to the official estimates of acreage indicate larger wheat and barley crops than the official forecast in August but smaller winter rye and oats crops. The total wheat production is estimated at 124,340,000 bushels by the Agricultural Council as compared with the official estimate of 115,584,000 bushels.

Southern Hemisphere

The rainfall in Argentina was light during the week ended November 4, only 0.5 inch being recorded in the north and 0.2 inch in the south, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The temperature in the northern wheat zone averaged 64° or 2° below normal and 57° or 5° below normal in the southern zone. Useful rains were reported in western Australia during the week but only light scattered showers were reported in other wheat areas of Australia.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat and flour from the United States from July 1 to November 2 were 63,819,000 bushels against 75,902,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended November 2 were 2,465,000 bushels as compared with 2,747,000 bushels the previous week and 4,372,000 bushels during the week ended November 3, 1928.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on November 1 stood 156,741,000 bushels against 151,616,000 bushels on October 25 and 125,097,000 bushels on November 2, 1928. Receipts at Fort William - Port Arthur during the week ended November 1 were 3,441,000 bushels against 16,495,000 bushels a year ago and shipments were 4,285,000 bushels against 16,946,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at Vancouver during the week ended November 1 were 1,503,000 bushels against 3,007,000 bushels a year ago and shipments were 1,028,000 bushels against 3,354,000 bushels a year ago.

Russia

Grain procurements in Russia from July 1 to November 1 amounted to 75 per cent of the total "plan" for the year and were 175 per cent greater than procurements during the same period last year, according to a cable from Mr. Steere at Berlin. The share of bread grains in the total procurements continues unsatisfactory and there is evidence that difficulties will be encountered during the balance of the campaign. The seeding of fall grains is considerably behind schedule in many important regions and the Russian press intimates that the 7 per cent increase in fall sowings planned by Government will not be executed. Intermittant rains fell in most parts of Russia during the week ended November 7.

Foreign market conditionsEurope

European grain markets were mostly quiet during the week ended November 6, according to Mr. Steere. The spot price of domestic wheat at Hamburg declined from \$1.60 per bushel on October 30 to \$1.59 per bushel on November 6. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin declined from \$1.04 on October 30 to \$.97 on November 6.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Japan

The flour market in Japan is rather inactive at the present time owing to a decline in the home consumption of flour, a drop in the market price and a poor demand from China, according to a cable from Consul Kemper at Tokyo. Wheat imports into Japan during September were as follows: United States, 178,000 bushels; Canada, 484,000 bushels; and Australia, 140,000 bushels. Imports from the same countries during August were 154,000, 418,000, and 134,000 bushels, respectively. Prospects for future business are in favor of the United States due to the more favorable price quotations and the better quality of the grain. Wheat prices at Japanese mills on November 1 were as follows: United States, Western White No. 2, \$1.68 per bushel; Canadian No. 5, \$1.70 per bushel and Australian \$1.78 per bushel. The quotations on September 1 were \$1.68, \$1.71 and \$1.78 per bushel, respectively.

United States wheat prices

The advance in wheat prices late in October failed to hold during the week ended November 7 and future closing prices declined to a point equal to the low of two weeks earlier; however, they recovered somewhat on the closing day of the current week. The wheat market situation continues to be much as it has been for some time past with large domestic visible supplies and only a moderate export movement. The action of the stock market along with weaker foreign markets and no material increase in exports are strong factors in the present drop. Closing prices of December futures at Chicago declined from 129 cents on November 1 to 120 cents November 6, and closed at 123 cents November 7 as compared with 138 cents October 31 and 114 cents last year. December futures at Liverpool closed at approximately 127 cents as compared with 134 cents October 31 and 134 cents last year. February futures at Buenos Aires closed at 116 cents November 6, a decline of three cents from a week ago and the same as a year ago.

Only moderate advances were made in the average cash wheat prices during the week ended November 1, spring wheats making the smallest advance and soft red winter the largest. The weighted average price of all classes and grades at six markets advanced two cents to 121 cents per bushel as compared with 110 cents a year ago. The price of No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis remained unchanged at 122 cents, while that of No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced only one cent to 128 cents or two cents above the price a year ago. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced two cents to 119 cents, while No. 2 red winter at St. Louis advanced three cents to 131 cents per bushel. Western white as indicated by the average of cash quotations at Seattle, advanced three cents to 121 cents as against 117 cents a year ago. Since November 1 wheat prices have weakened. The spread between cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed two cents during the week to nine cents in favor of Winnipeg as compared with no spread last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 3	118	133	112	128	114	137	118	142	136	138	b/115	b/114
10	117	135	111	130	113	137	118	148	135	141	c/117	c/126
17	115	130	110	125	111	133	118	144	136	136	c/117	c/122
24	113	120	107	114	109	122	117	132	134	130	c/116	c/118
31	116	128	111	122	112	131	119	140	137	134	c/116	c/119
Nov. 7	114	123	108	117	110	126	118	134	134	127	c/116	c/116
14	116		110		111		120		135		c/115	
21	117		110		112		119		135		c/116	
28	115		109		111		117		134		c/113	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ October futures.

c/ February futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sept. 27	111	125	110	123	130	133	109	121	148	135	117	120
Oct. 4	107	126	110	124	125	135	109	127	145	133	118	120
11	109	128	111	125	124	137	113	131	149	136	120	122
18	105	125	109	121	121	134	108	131	147	132	120	120
25	105	119	107	117	119	127	115	122	138	128	117	118
Nov. 1	110	121	112	119	124	128	121	122	140	131	117	121
8	108		110		122		114		141		115	
15	109		113		123		110		146		117	
22	110		114		125		118		145		118	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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Rye production in 1929

The 1929 rye production in 19 European countries has been reported at 867,681,000 bushels, a decrease of 0.5 per cent from the 872,000,000 bushels produced in those countries in 1928. Revised estimates of production for Spain, Hungary and Yugoslavia are shown in the table on page 774. The German Agricultural Council estimates the yield of winter rye in that country at 26.1 bushels per acre which applied to the estimate of acreage would indicate a production of 314,274,000 bushels as compared with the official estimate of 315,132,000 bushels as issued in August.

FEED GRAINS

The production of the three feed grains, barley, oats and corn in the European countries which have reported in 1929 shows an increase of 16.2 per cent over that in the same countries last year, or 56,131,000 short tons compared with 48,317,000 short tons in 1928, and 47,340,000 short tons in 1927. For all of the countries which have reported, however, including the United States, there is a decrease of 3.6 per cent in the production of these feed grains, or 169,859,000 short tons, compared with 176,143,000 short tons in 1928, and 164,818,000 short tons in 1927.

Barley

The 1929 barley production as estimated in 29 countries now totals 1,339,460,000 bushels, a decrease of 2.7 per cent from the production in the same countries last year. Recent revisions in several European countries, however, have increased the total for the 21 countries reported to 707,764,000 bushels, or 8.3 per cent above that of last year.

In Rumania, the August estimate of the barley production has been increased by more than 8,500,000 bushels to 125,708,000 bushels. This is an increase of more than 81 per cent over the 1928 harvest, and the largest crop on record there. In Spain the previous estimate has been increased by about 650,000 bushels to 97,094,000 bushels, which is 17.2 per cent larger than the production of last year, and the largest crop since 1925. The estimate for the Hungarian crop has been increased nearly 700,000 bushels to 29,441,000 bushels, while the Yugoslavian estimate has been reduced by almost 1,600,000 bushels to 18,923,000 bushels. This is still, however, an increase of 4.5 per cent over the 1928 harvest and the largest crop within present boundaries. See barley production table, page 775.

The German Agricultural Council now estimates the total barley production in Germany at more than 3,300,000 bushels above the official August

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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estimate. They place the yield of winter barley at 41.0 bushels per acre, or a total of 18,142,000 bushels compared with the earlier official estimate of 15,653,000 bushels, and a harvest of 21,107,000 bushels last year; and spring barley at 36.2 bushels per acre, or a total of 122,769,000 bushels compared with the official estimate of 121,928,000 bushels, and a harvest of 152,614,000 bushels last year.

Shipments of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 45,134,000 bushels, a decrease of almost 13 per cent from the shipments during the same periods last year. United States barley exports during the week ended November 2 were larger than for any of the preceding five weeks. See barley trade table, page 778.

The foreign press has recently reported export offers of Russian barley, but no definite information as to the quantity of the sales effected is as yet available. Danubian barley is said to be freely offered now, especially to Germany. Poland has begun to demand higher prices, especially for the heavy qualities. United States barley prices increased somewhat during the week ended November 1. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis advanced 3 cents to 59 cents per bushel, compared with an increase of one cent to 65 cents during the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 779.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 1 stood at 20,606,000 bushels compared with only 12,492,000 bushels on the same date last year and 5,016,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver from August 1 - November 1 amounted to 10,573,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 2,414,000 bushels.

Oats

The 1929 oats production as reported in 26 countries now totals 3,186,638,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 8 per cent from the amount produced by the same countries last year. The 20 European countries, however, show a production 7.2 per cent greater than that of 1928.

In Yugoslavia the previous estimate of the oats crop has been decreased by nearly 1,000,000 bushels to 24,182,000 bushels, which is more than 4 per cent below the 1928 harvest. See oats production table, page 775. The German Agricultural Council now estimates the oats production in Germany at 53.8 bushels per acre, or a total of 473,231,000 bushels, compared with the official August estimate of 481,106,000 bushels, and a harvest of 481,960,000 bushels in 1928.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 10,988,000 bushels, a decrease of 37.5 per cent from the exports during the same periods last year. United States oats exports during the week ended November 2 were much larger than for the preceding three weeks. See oats export table, page 778. United States oats prices increased slightly during that week. No. 3 white oats at Chicago advanced one cent to 46 cents per bushel, compared with a decrease of one cent to 41 cents during the corresponding week last year. Oats abroad were reported dull during the latter part of October, while prices declined considerably. Germany continues to demand more for winter and spring than for immediate delivery but it is expected that the high price for winter shipments will later be reduced. There continues to be a good sale of German oats in Denmark.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 1 stood at 14,188,000 bushels compared with only 8,411,000 bushels on the same date in 1928 and 4,869,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver from August 1 - November 1 totaled 1,663,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 3,877,000 bushels.

Corn

The 1929 corn production as reported in 14 countries totals 3,097,345,000 bushels, a decrease of 1.1 per cent from that harvested by the same countries last year. In the European countries, however, it shows a very marked increase, particularly in Rumania and Yugoslavia, the two principal corn exporting countries of Europe.

Although the August estimate of the corn crop in Rumania has been decreased by almost 11,200,000 bushels to 240,144,000 bushels, it is more than 121 per cent above the 1928 harvest and the largest crop on record there. In Yugoslavia, on the other hand, there has been a slight increase in the earlier corn estimate, the production now being placed at 160,732,000 bushels, which is also the largest crop on record there. Hungary and Bulgaria also show marked increases in production this year, while the first estimate of the crop in Spain is 25,195,000 bushels, or 5.5 per cent above the 1928 harvest. See corn production table, page 776.

In the 13 countries outside of the United States which have so far reported, the 1929 corn crop is estimated at about 569,000,000 bushels, compared with 295,000,000 bushels in 1928 and 364,000,000 bushels in 1927. The estimated acreage in France, Italy and Kenya, for which production has not yet been reported, totals 4,853,000 acres, which is a slight increase over the corn area in those countries last year. The sowing of the 1929-30 corn crop in Argentina is taking place under favorable conditions, and there is expected to be a considerable increase in acreage this year, due to the replacement of abandoned wheat areas as a result of extended drought this year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The exportable surplus of corn in Rumania this year has been estimated at more than 98,000,000 bushels, and in Yugoslavia it is placed at about 59,000,000 bushels, while last year Rumanian exports were practically negligible and Yugoslavian exports were very small. Argentine exports from the 232,000,000 bushel crop of 1928-29 had totaled 154,000,000 bushels by the end of October, leaving about 78,000,000 bushels, with practically no carryover from the 1927-28 crop. Since Argentine consumption usually amounts to 45,000,000-90,000,000 bushels, there can be little corn remaining in Argentina for export unless the 1928-29 production estimate was too low, as a number of trade reports indicate.

Net exports of corn from the United States, Argentina, the Danubian countries and the Union of South Africa as far as reported for the crop year ended November 1, 1929 total 270,184,000 bushels, a decrease of 17.3 per cent from the amounts exported during the preceding crop year. United States corn exports during the week ended November 2 increased over those of the preceding week, while Argentine exports decreased. See corn trade table, page 778.

There was not much change in United States corn prices during the week ended November 1. The cash price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago dropped one cent to 91 cents per bushel compared with a decline of 10 cents to 88 cents for the corresponding week last year. December futures remained unchanged at 92 cents compared with 82 cents during the same week last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn remained unchanged at 84 and 86 cents for November and February delivery, respectively, against 97 and 99 cents for November and December delivery last year.

Method of marketing grains in Argentina on a "price to be fixed" basis

Argentina has become the world's largest grain exporter, ranking first in the exports of corn and flaxseed and third in wheat. Of the grain moving from exporting countries in recent years Argentina supplied over three-fourths of the flaxseed, two-thirds of the corn, and one-fifth of the wheat. The inadequacy of storage and credit facilities in the interior has led to a special method of selling grain in Argentina, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Consul General George S. Messersmith at Buenos Aires. This method is known as sales "a fijar precio," that is, "at a price to be fixed" after the delivery of the grain. Under this system the farmer receives between 75 and 80 per cent of the value of the grain on the day of delivery, but reserves the right to finally dispose of the grain on any day he chooses, within a specified period, usually 8 months. See Foreign Service release F.S./Wh-42, November 7, 1929.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

POTATOES

The 1929 potato production in 16 European countries has been estimated at 3,432,867,000 bushels as compared with 3,605,015,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928 when they represented 80 per cent of the estimated European potato crop exclusive of Russia. The crop in Germany, the most important European potato production country aside from Russia, is estimated at 1,414,765,000 bushels, which is 101,608,000 bushels below the good crop in 1928 but is 55,049,000 bushels above the 1927 crop. The production in Poland, which ranks next to Germany in production, is estimated at 937,316,000 bushels which is 79,023,000 bushels below the 1928 crop. Production in western European countries and England and Wales is below 1928. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania have produced larger crops than last year. See tables, pages 776 and 777 for estimates of acreage and production.

COTTON

The cotton situation abroad

Demand for cotton and cotton textiles improved slightly in continental Europe and the demand for spot cotton is better in Great Britain. European cotton mill activity appears on the whole not to have changed materially although there is some tendency toward increased activity. Stocks of American cotton are comparatively low but stocks of Indian cotton continue large. Some improvement in sentiment has occurred in Great Britain with the reduction in the rate of the Bank of England, but money conditions are still stringent. A seasonal improvement in cotton yarn and fabric sales has occurred quite generally over continental Europe and the improvement in France, Italy and parts of Germany may have been more than seasonal. There has also been an increase in yarn and goods prices, but spinner's margins are not considered satisfactory yet. Japanese production of cotton cloth increased in September over the high level for August, but exports of yarn and cloth were reduced, although exports of cloth remained above those of last year. Imports of Indian and American cotton were lower but imports of other cotton, essentially Chinese, increased. Stocks of all cotton at Kobe and Osaka have been reduced and stocks of American cotton were essentially the same on October 1 as they were a year earlier. Civil difficulties have caused some uneasiness in the Chinese cotton spinning industry, and the advantages of spinning low count yarns from the relatively cheap, native cottons increased with the further depreciation of silver. See Foreign Service release F.S./C-52, November 6, 1929. See also world acreage and production tables, pages 781 to

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

SUGARCane

Weather conditions in the Philippine Islands have been unfavorable to the growth of the sugar cane, according to a trade report of September 28. Heavy rains associated with the three typhoons which had swept the islands, had reduced both the stand of cane and the quality. Preliminary juice samples indicated that the cane was poor and centrals have delayed their grinding operations in order to allow the cane to mature, according to the report. The sugar campaign in the Philippine Islands is usually well under way by November 1, but from information available at the time of the report the majority of the mills were not expected to start grinding before the middle of November.

Beet

An increase of 22,000 short tons over the September 30 estimate of the European beet sugar crop is reported by F. O. Licht of Magdeburg. The total production for all Europe including Russia is now placed at 9,010,000 short tons as compared with the early estimate of 8,988,000 short tons. Licht's new estimate is 3.5 per cent below his estimate of 9,334,000 short tons for the 1928-29 sugar crop. The total crop excluding Russia is estimated at 7,594,000 short tons which is 2 per cent below the 7,740,000 short tons reported for 1928-29.

Increases over the early estimates occur in Germany, Poland, Italy, Belgium, Sweden and Yugoslavia while decreases are reported for France and Russia. The estimate for Germany has been increased from 1,874,000 to 1,929,000 short tons, which indicates a sugar production 112,000 short tons below that of 1928-29. The Polish crop is now placed at 904,000 short tons which is 70,000 short tons above the crop produced in 1928-29. An increase of 11,000 short tons is shown in the revised estimates for Italy and Yugoslavia. In Italy the estimated crop is now 63,000 short tons above the 405,000 short tons produced in 1928-29 while the estimate for Yugoslavia is 18,000 short tons above last year. The estimates for Belgium and Sweden show increases of 12,000 and 5,000 short tons respectively over the early estimates, but the estimates for both these countries are below the crops produced in 1928. In France the early estimate showed a slight increase over 1928-29, but the revised estimate of 959,000 short tons is 36,000 short tons less than that reported for 1928-29. The Russian crop has been reduced from 1,438,000 to 1,416,000 short tons or 178,000 short tons below 1928-29.

Estimates for sugar production in all European countries have also been received from the International Associations for Sugar Statistics. In general these figures are lower than those reported by F. O. Licht. Licht's estimates and those reported by the International Sugar Association are given on page 786.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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SUGAR BEETS

Weather conditions in Europe were reported as favorable to the harvesting of sugar beets as well as to the preservation of stored beets, according to a trade report of October 31. The sugar campaigns were in full swing and the lifting of beets was nearly completed. The production of sugar beets in Czechoslovakia for the current year is estimated at 6,598,000 short tons, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture. While this figure shows an increase of 6.3 per cent over last year's crop, officially estimated at 6,207,000 short tons, it is 20.8 per cent below the average production for the last five years.

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TOBACCOProspects in southwestern France

The tobacco crop in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne will be somewhat below normal as regards weight, but due to the fineness of the leaves and the very dry autumn which permitted drying without molding, the quality will be extra fine, according to a report of October 13, 1929 from Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux, based on advices from the industry. It is believed that the conditions in this Department are representative of the producing area of southwestern France, which accounted in 1927, for about 70 per cent of the total French acreage. The cutting of the tobacco began about September 1 and terminated on October 15, after which date frost damage is no longer covered by government insurance. Planters delayed cutting as long as possible awaiting beneficial rains, which came in time to overcome some of the effects of the prolonged drought. The deliveries of tobacco usually commence in this region in the early part of January and continue until the middle of March.

The tobacco which the government specified for planting in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne this year was of the "Paraguay" variety, with few exceptions, while previously the planting of both the "Auriac" and the "Paraguay" varieties was permitted. The former yields a coarse and the latter a finer, better burning tobacco.

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L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

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AMERICAN LARD SELLING WELL IN BELGIUM: A strong demand for American spot lard was noted late in October in the Antwerp market, according to Consul General Marion Letcher. In the forward market, important orders are reported

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

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for November, December and January shipment. The bulk of the future delivery orders were placed in August and September when prices quoted in the United States for export were around \$12.07 per 100 pounds. In July also large contracts were made at around \$12.16 per 100 pounds. There has been less competition in recent months from the Netherlands than was true earlier in the year.

In other pork products, a good demand for fat backs is anticipated for the next few months, according to Mr. Letcher. The weights absorbed most readily are the 8/10, 10/12 and 12/14 pound cuts, the heavier ranges being considered too expensive for the Antwerp market. The better demand is somewhat seasonal. As regards picnics, a diminishing demand is seen as the winter season advances. During the past summer the demand for picnics was especially good, with the supply at times unable to meet current requirements. Picnics of 6/8 pounds enjoyed the best demand. Local traders view 1929 as the best year for picnics since 1925. Regular consignments of clear bellies and short cut hams have been received at Antwerp from Poland in recent months, with the quality showing improvement over earlier shipments. Square shoulders, long cut hams and rib backs have continued to arrive from Russia. The prices have been attractive, but the quality appears to be less popular than formerly.

NINE MONTH CATTLE AND BEEF MOVEMENT IN ARGENTINA: Slaughtering of cattle at Argentine freezing and chilling establishments, principally for export, for the first nine months of the year aggregated 2,160,000 in 1929 compared with 2,148,000 in 1928. Exports of chilled, frozen and preserved beef for the first 8 months of the year amounted to approximately 899,000,000 pounds, an increase of 4 per cent over 1928. Chilled and preserved meat exports were above 1928 while frozen beef exports were below.

Receipts of cattle at the Liniers Market, Buenos Aires, aggregated 1,526,000, a decrease of 7 per cent compared with 1928. Also fewer were slaughtered at this market for the 9 months of 1929 than in 1928. Prices of special chilled beef steers at Buenos Aires averaged \$6.07 per 100 pounds for the 3 months July, August and September. This was lower than for the same months in 1928 but higher than for the preceding months of this year. See table, page 787.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

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FURTHER DECLINE IN EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES: The Copenhagen official quotation on butter declined further during the week ended November 7, from the equivalent of 39.6 cents to 38.4 cents per pound following a similar decline during the preceding week. The price is now 2 cents lower than a year ago. With the New York price of 92 score butter 6.5 cents lower than a year ago, however, the margin in favor of the domestic market is 5 cents as against 10 cents at this time last year. London prices were generally lower on November 7 than in the previous week but generally fully as high as last year on all but Danish. See price table, page 789.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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SPANISH GRANO ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: The steamship "Christensen", with 8,870 half cases and 11,464 crates of grano onions, is scheduled to arrive in New York on November 12, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. This will bring total arrivals of Spanish grano onions thus far this season up to the equivalent of 420,000 bushels as against 730,000 bushels during the corresponding period last season. See Foreign Service release F.S./O-136, November 5, 1929.

PRUNE MARKET CONDITIONS ABROAD: Estimates of the Yugoslav export surplus of dried prunes for 1929-30 now range from 8,800 to 15,400 short tons, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. An average of these figures, or 12,000 short tons, would seem to be the best approximation for the present, states Mr. Steere. The reduction from previous estimates was made necessary by the preponderance of small size plums. Yugoslav prune exports during the year ending August 31, 1921 amounted to 21,000 short tons. The unsold stocks still in the hands of growers and dealers in Yugoslavia is very small. Shipments are going mostly to the countries along the upper Danube and to Italy and Poland. Prices advanced sharply during October and only a few transactions were negotiated.

Reports from Hamburg indicate that dealers are holding back in purchasing until a better inland demand develops. The demand in inland markets is now very light because of the high prices quoted on prunes and the abundant supply of fresh fruit. Yugoslavia is expected to be only a small factor in the Hamburg market this season because of the small crop, small sizes, and mediocre quality of the prunes. In London, California prunes continue in steady demand with quantity disposed of satisfactory for this time of year, according to a cable from F. A. Motz, Fruit Specialist of the Department in Europe. Prices remain approximately the same as last month on California prunes but Oregon prunes show some reduction. Wholesale stocks of prunes in London on October 31 stood at 776 short tons against 944 on September 30 and 451 on October 31 last year.

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THE PRUNE INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA a/

The primary object of prune production in Yugoslavia is to supply the native population with fresh fruit, prune jam and prune brandy. Under normal conditions, only such quantities of prunes as are left over after these needs have been taken care of are dried and sold in the export market. The quantities of prunes used for each purpose depend largely on prices ruling for prune by-products but in general the production of dried prunes is entirely secondary to the other aspects of the prune industry.

Prune production cannot be said to be a specialized industry in Yugoslavia. Commercial orchards are very rare, practically all of the trees being found in the groves surrounding the homestead. As the farmers generally live together in small villages the concentration of prune trees in the vicinity of the villages is sometimes very heavy. The population of the country is mainly rural, farm life in general being relatively simple and self sufficing. Modern horticultural methods are practically unknown.

Tree losses in Yugoslavia have run into the millions in recent years due to lack of care and planting during the war and to the spread of Schildlaus (*Lecanium Corni*) in the older orchards. Moreover, production per tree in recent years has been low due to unfavorable climatic conditions. Funds, however, are to be made available for disease and pest control measures and much additional educational work is contemplated. State nurseries are maintained by the provinces (Oblasts), and each county in the provinces has an agricultural agent. Through these and through extension schools in horticulture the Yugoslav government is attempting to improve varieties and to introduce modern methods of planting, cultivation, drying and harvesting.

In pre-war years exports of dried prunes from Yugoslavia averaged about 50,000 short tons annually. Post-war exports up to 1927 did not vary materially, except in the low crop year of 1924, from the pre-war average. For the crop years 1927, 1928 and 1929, however, the annual exports have averaged less than 25,000 tons. This decline in the export surplus of dried prunes is the result partly of tree losses and partly of reduced yields per tree. Contributing causes are the greater conversion of plums into jams and brandy and increased shipments of fresh plums due to the unfavorable prices ruling on dried prunes in recent years. Fresh prune exports show a notable increasing tendency. Improved methods of packing and shipping and the construction of standard gauge railways into the prune area are largely responsible for this increase.

a/ The statements under this title are based on actual observations and on interviews with growers, packers, sales factors, bankers, agricultural agents and government officials in Yugoslavia by Mr. M. J. Newhouse, Specialist in Dried Fruit Marketing. The material presented herewith comprises extracts from Mr. Newhouse's complete report, published by this bureau as F. S. 43 THE PRUNE INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA. Mr. Newhouse represented the Division of Cooperative Marketing, which on October 1 was transferred to the Federal Farm Board. He was accompanied in Yugoslavia by L. V. Steere, Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

THE PRUNE INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA, CONT'D

Germany is still the most important export market for Yugoslav dried prunes. Expansion of the more near-by markets such as Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Italy has been encouraged in recent years. While smaller production totals in Yugoslavia have made the markets of western Europe less necessary it must also be borne in mind that the availability of large quantities of reasonably priced, good quality prunes from the Pacific Coast have made the markets of northwestern Europe less dependent upon Yugoslav prunes. In spite of numerous government rules and regulations there has been much complaint in export markets on the quality of the Yugoslav prune. Extremely dry summers, the drain upon tree vitality as a result of the scale and the shipment of the prunes in bags to distant points for water and steam processing, are given as responsible for this condition.

In view of the serious reduction in the Yugoslav export surplus of dried prunes in recent years it becomes of importance to ascertain, first, whether the Yugoslav industry can overcome the difficulties with which it is at present confronted or whether it must ultimately disappear; and, secondly, whether the inauguration of an official rehabilitation program may make it possible to produce a prune of better quality and size which, under the existing lower production costs, might become a serious competitor with the Pacific Coast prune in European markets.

Relative to the first point, certain well defined conditions in the Yugoslav prune industry indicate that the industry will neither continue to decline nor remain at its present low level. Plums in that country are grown primarily to supply an essential national beverage, prune brandy. The production of plums, therefore, will continue unless substitute sources for brandy are developed or restrictions are placed on the use of alcoholic beverages. The possibility of either of these developments taking place is very remote. Grain alcohol has been used occasionally as a substitute for prune brandy but only in years of low crops. Part of the crop losses in recent years have been due to unfavorable climatic conditions which may or may not occur again for many years.

It can be said with a fair degree of certainty that the Yugoslav peasants will not only continue producing prunes but will show a renewed interest in production whenever the world supply and demand situation results in higher prices. Furthermore, the packing and export end of the industry has a relatively heavy investment in buildings, equipment, and personnel trained in export selling. The packing and export industries as well as the Government are giving every encouragement to the maintenance and development of the industry.

Relative to the second point, that pertaining to the production of a prune more competitive in size and quality, two essentially different viewpoints are involved. The packers, the exporters and the Government, advocate a larger and better prune to be secured by the introduction of grafted varieties and by adequate educational and police control measures. Opposed to this viewpoint is

THE PRUNE INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA, CONT'D

that of the peasants who think first in terms of prunes for brandy, for which the prevailing small, native, seedling fruit is best. Export requirements are entirely secondary to the peasant. The commonly used home-made and inexpensive drier, though inadequate for turning out quality fruit, is entirely satisfactory to the peasant for drying his surplus prunes after the brandy requirements have been taken care of.

This difference in viewpoint has made progress in Yugoslav prune production exceedingly slow. Strenuous efforts are being made to modernize the industry but it is questionable whether the peasant, with his present experience and training, is capable of assuming such responsibilities. Government regulations have not produced desired results. A study of the needs of import countries from the standpoint of consumer preferences and consuming trends, of special fruit needs, of seasons and arrival of fruits in import countries, might disclose more desirable outlets for fruit in the fresh state rather than attempting to compete in dried prunes with the United States, which apparently has an advantage over Yugoslavia in its mass production, modern methods and good quality.

An important consideration related to the future of the industry in Yugoslavia is the fact that the sale of dried prunes constitutes the most important source of cash income for many of the peasants. Moreover, since the areas occupied by the prune trees are generally a part of the homestead and are often pastured or intercropped, the industry is not felt to occupy land that might be more valuable for other purposes. The cash investment in the prune growing and drying industry is practically negligible. The industry is extremely elastic because planting costs are low and the native seedling variety comes into bearing quickly. Peasants are inclined to view tree losses lightly and less in the light of a disaster than as a means of securing a young and vigorous orchard, particularly since abundant new stock is available in the peasant's own hedgerows or in the nurseries at very little or no cost.

While the scale has been very destructive in the older orchards, many new orchards are showing vigorous growth. There is some doubt as to whether new plantings are keeping pace with tree mortality but there is sufficient land in the low foothills, with good exposure and suitable soil, to maintain an important industry if new plantings are encouraged. The scale, which is now doing so much damage, is not difficult to combat and if new plantings are given sufficient space and are not pruned too high, they need not suffer the fate of the old orchards.

The loss to Yugoslavia of many of its former export markets is not necessarily permanent. There has been developed in many countries, over many years, a real consumer demand for its prunes. With a return of a more normal price relationship between Yugoslav and American prunes, the small but reasonably priced Yugoslav fruit, if of good quality, will readily regain its place. For the immediate future, it is probable that production will continue to be

THE PRUNE INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA, CONT'D

lower than in the years prior to and immediately following the war. The prunes grown may be expected to remain largely of the small native type with some improvement in quality as more modern driers are installed. It is idle to assume that efforts to introduce larger fruit will not have some results, but a new generation of horticulturally trained peasants will have to appear before the results in this respect will be pronounced.

PRUNES: Yugoslavian production and exports, 1920 to 1929

Years	Trees	Production of fresh prunes	Yield per tree	Exports of	Exports of
				dried prunes a/	fresh plums b/
	Number	Short tons	Pounds	Short tons	Short tons
1920 . . .	56,824,891	727,318	25.5	53,000	199
1921 . . .	59,023,768	880,105	29.7	26,000	1,481
1922 . . .	60,958,902	933,935	30.0	57,000	113
1923 . . .	56,268,383	983,031	34.9	62,000	5,130
1924 . . .	49,670,000	354,229	14.3	5,000	1,507
1925 . . .	52,567,655	1,045,252	23.6	48,000	3,424
1926 . . .	50,933,000	1,082,335	42.5	52,000	6,234
1927 . . .	48,801,107	613,444	25.1	34,000	8,364
1928 . . .	47,316,700	506,290	21.4	20,500	11,712
1929 . . .	---	---	---	c/ 21,000	d/

Compiled by Milton J. Newhouse while in Yugoslavia. a/ Crop years September to August. b/ Calendar years. c/ Estimates range from 19,800 to 22,000 short tons. d/ Not yet available.

Export distribution of Yugoslav dried prunes

The most important export markets for Yugoslav prunes are Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Austria and Hungary. Germany is by far the most important export outlet, having taken during the four years 1925-1928 about 37 per cent of the total as against an annual average of 33 per cent during the five years 1920-1924. There has been a tendency to ignore Yugoslav prunes in northwest Germany in recent years due to the declining tonnage of the Yugoslav export surplus, and to the availability of superior quality American prunes which have proved more suitable for packing than the Yugoslav prune. This tendency has not been so true of southern Germany, however, where special facilities have been established for packing Yugoslav bulk prunes.

Exports to Czechoslovakia have increased greatly in recent years, shipments to that market during the four years 1925-1928 having averaged 20 per cent of the total as against only 3 per cent of the total during the five years 1920-1925. This tendency is of considerable significance to Pacific Coast shippers as the declining tonnage in Yugoslavia and increased purchases by Czechoslovakia may cause a corresponding increase in the demand for American prunes in northwest Germany.

THE PRUNE INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA, CONT'D

Exports to Austria during the four years 1925-28 averaged 12 per cent of the total as against 22 per cent during the five years 1920-24. Austria takes bulk prunes mainly and packs a considerable portion of the imports for the re-export trade chiefly to Poland. The steady decline in the Austrian imports from Yugoslavia in recent years is due to the fact that the Vienna packers have been drawing more and more upon the United States for their supply of bag prunes.

Exports to Italy during the four years 1925-28 averaged 13 per cent of the total as against 22 per cent during 1920-24. Practically all of the Yugoslav prunes shipped to Italy consist of boxed stock. Annual exports to Hungary during 1925-28 remained at about the same level as during the preceding five years. Average shipments to Denmark, Poland, Holland and Belgium show increases during the four years 1925-28 but those to England, France, Greece, Switzerland and all other countries show a decline.

Exports of fresh prunes

With improvements in rail transportation the export of fresh prunes from Yugoslavia is assuming increasing importance. Exports of fresh prunes have increased from an average of only 7,429,000 pounds annually during the five years 1920-24 to 51,639,000 pounds in 1928. In point of time they reach the consuming markets somewhat ahead of the Bohemian crop, the first carloads moving out about the middle of August. Brcko in Bosnia is an important center for this trade. During the shipping season special cars are attached to the faster trains reaching the more important markets in from two to four days. Formerly these prunes were packed in baskets but in 1928 crates were used extensively for the first time. These crates are made of slats, placed about 2 centimeters apart allowing for ventilation. The capacity of these crates is from 44 to 66 pounds net.

The short crop of fruit in central Europe during 1928 was a material factor in the large exports of fresh prunes from Yugoslavia that year but since shipments had been increasing steadily during the preceding four or five years it may be concluded that a permanent outlet has been developed for Yugoslav fresh prunes. Austria is by far the largest market for these fresh prunes. Italy, Czechoslovakia and Germany have become important only in the last three years. Prices on fresh prunes in European markets advanced sharply during the 1928 season, growers in Yugoslavia receiving from 2 to 2.5 centes per pound. This is equivalent to 7 cents to 8 cents on a dried basis, without the cost of drying, using the equivalent of 3.5 pounds of fresh for 1 pound of dried prunes. It is believed that these prices will not prevail under normal crop conditions, but with quality satisfactory upon arrival and with the fruit arriving in advance of the big Bohemian crop there is a possibility of greatly extending this outlet.

THE PRUNE INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA, CONT'D

PRUNE AND PRUNE PRODUCTS: Exports from Yugoslavia,
average 1920-1924 and annually 1925 to 1928

Destination	Average 1920-1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
DRIED PRUNES					
Germany	27,339,981	28,754,574	46,451,564	22,401,638	18,023,048
Austria	18,369,488	7,254,137	14,016,128	10,534,068	6,095,653
Hungary	4,427,767	3,361,382	4,386,196	4,978,187	3,624,830
Czechoslovakia	2,421,952	10,340,246	16,916,627	20,882,476	11,980,608
Italy	18,061,847	13,127,855	9,316,715	7,028,443	8,906,930
Switzerland	3,899,045	5,526,824	3,936,356	1,199,124	1,042,159
Poland	393,836	606,944	1,463,235	1,153,588	741,035
Denmark	109,048	831,921	794,264	1,166,011	717,965
France	2,408,078	2,695,997	2,602,857	269,765	1,628,520
England	2,308,759	135,385	122,882	90	---
Holland	506,518	2,869,794	1,869,794	263,635	231,836
Greece	1,160,210	662,262	490,995	425,256	232,830
Belgium	138,537	469,747	489,862	21,762	321,534
All others ..	637,016	320,516	613,392	461,873	166,458
Total	82,192,082	76,151,302	104,021,427	71,390,966	53,718,456
FRESH PRUNES					
Austria	6,963,873	12,275,400	24,492,833	23,727,316	35,325,846
Czechoslovakia	400,252	99,353	313,651	3,311,342	7,924,018
Germany	14,195	1,900,092	1,730,097	1,180,323	6,213,293
Hungary	26,204	11,920	675,694	313,902	311,186
Greece	---	87,293	11,023	32,015	26,647
Italy	2,048	7,363	152,018	8,233,407	313,185
Switzerland	14,770	15,476	111,233	78,678	983,702
All others ..	2,264	a/ 702,203	---	---	35,150
	7,428,606	15,099,100	27,486,549	36,876,983	51,539,027
PRUNE JAM					
Austria	2,082,493	725,382	1,380,402	1,257,784	1,096,561
Germany	355,509	892,010	1,299,135	1,183,180	1,707,213
Czechoslovakia	142,766	587,167	3,297,259	917,493	1,126,872
Hungary	131,372	217,832	579,047	390,587	263,683
Italy	33,417	273	194,344	3,011	26,638
All others ..	79,593	70	22,793	154	2,596
Total	2,825,155	2,422,734	6,772,980	3,852,209	4,223,665

Compiled in the Foreign Service, Division of Statistical and Historical Research, from "Statistique du Commerce Extérieur" of Yugoslavia.

a/ All to France. No exports of fresh prunes were made direct to France in any other year during this period except in 1928 when 25,300 pounds were shipped to that market.

THE PRUNE INDUSTRY IN YUGOSLAVIA, CONT'D

Relation of Prunes to other industries in Yugoslavia

Prune production is of relatively minor importance in the agriculture of Yugoslavia. The production of cereals is the main agricultural pursuit of the Kingdom, the area devoted to these crops in 1927-28 amounting to 13,008,000 acres, mostly corn, wheat, barley, oats and rye in the order mentioned. The production of livestock ranks next in importance in the agriculture of Yugoslavia. The area devoted to orchards, including plums, apples, pears, cherries, figs, olives, walnuts and all other tree fruit and nut crops, is placed at only 626,000 acres in 1927-28. The total number of trees of all fruits and nuts in this area in 1927-28, was 73,511,000 of which 49,222,999 consisted of plum trees. No separate statistics are available for the areas devoted to the individual fruits and nuts.

Prunes are likewise of only minor importance in the export trade of the country. Total exports of all commodities from Yugoslavia during the four years 1925-28 averaged \$129,358,000 in value annually. Construction wood was the most important item in the trade during this period, exports under that heading having averaged \$17,459,000 annually. Exports of corn, however, ran a close second, having averaged \$16,371,000 annually. Eggs, wheat, live bees, hogs and fresh meat, in the order named, were the next most important agricultural exports. Exports of dried prunes during these four years averaged only \$3,104,000 in value or slightly more than 2 per cent of the total annually. In the preceding four years, however, dried prune exports averaged \$3,363,000 in value annually or about 4 per cent of the total.

DRIED PRUNES: Estimated world's production, 1922 to 1929

Crop of	California production	Pacific northwest production	Yugoslav exports Sept-Aug	France production	South Africa production	Estimated world's production
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1922	110,000	40,750	56,000	2,357	656	209,763
1923	130,000	30,000	63,000	29,317	1,467	253,784
1924	139,000	19,358	5,000	9,310	1,232	173,900
1925	146,000	12,958	48,000	4,609	677	212,244
1926	150,000	40,500	52,000	6,696	1,051	250,247
1927	225,000	19,500	34,000	20,556	a/ 296	299,352
1928	220,000	2,760	20,500	2,254	b/	c/ 245,804
1929	a/ 108,000	a/ 27,500	a/ 16,500	5,500	b/	c/ 157,500

a/ Subject to revision. b/ Not available. c/ Exclusive of South Africa.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
Canada	197,119	407,136	479,665	566,726	293,792	51.8
United States.....	690,108	831,040	878,374	902,191	791,768	87.8
Mexico.....	b/ 11,481	10,333	11,890	11,031	11,559	104.8
Total (3).....	898,708	1,248,509	1,369,929	1,479,948	1,097,119	74.1
Europe, 15 coun. prev. reported.....	858,549	740,218	815,556	885,194	925,547	104.6
Netherlands, revised.....	4,978	5,487	6,157	7,336	3,766	51.3
Spain, revised.....	130,446	146,599	144,825	119,884	149,251	124.5
Hungary, revised.....	71,493	74,908	76,933	99,211	71,833	72.4
Yugoslavia, revised.....	62,024	71,427	56,568	103,294	94,982	92.0
Bulgaria, revised.....	37,823	36,544	42,121	50,691	34,465	68.0
Rumania, revised.....	b/ 158,672	110,283	96,734	115,544	99,758	86.3
Latvia.....	1,475	1,860	2,636	2,499	2,205	88.2
Total Europe (22).....	1,328,458	1,187,926	1,241,530	1,383,653	1,331,807	99.9
Africa (3)	58,385	52,769	61,208	67,173	60,199	89.6
Asia (4).....	387,827	379,296	389,635	336,761	373,158	110.8
Australia.....	90,497	160,762	118,200	159,725	112,000	70.1
Total above coun. (33).....	2,760,875	3,029,262	3,180,502	3,427,260	3,024,283	88.2
Est. world total ex. Russia and China.....	3,401,000	3,426,000	3,661,000	3,930,000	3,400,000	86.5
RYE						
United States.....	36,093	40,795	58,164	41,676	41,028	98.4
Canada.....	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,618	14,292	97.8
Europe, 16 coun. prev. reported.....	865,734	659,866	715,188	817,473	803,512	98.3
Spain.....	27,636	23,504	26,515	14,413	22,912	159.0
Hungary.....	51,377	31,416	22,365	32,587	32,990	101.2
Yugoslavia.....	9,004	7,454	5,923	7,527	8,267	109.8
Total Europe (19).....	933,751	722,240	769,991	872,000	867,681	99.5
Total coun. (21).....	971,938	775,214	843,106	928,294	923,001	99.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries .. reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	184,812	184,905	265,882	356,667	313,368	87.9
North America (2) ..	230,087	284,892	362,820	493,058	419,569	85.1
Europe, 17 coun. prev.	441,075	379,839	399,056	452,714	436,598	96.4
Spain, revised.....	74,689	96,284	92,220	82,855	97,094	117.2
Hungary, revised....	32,369	25,509	23,684	30,671	29,441	96.0
Yugoslavia, revised..	20,229	12,274	14,449	18,106	18,923	104.5
Rumania, revised....	61,677	77,388	57,950	69,401	125,708	181.1
Total Europe (21)	630,039	596,294	587,359	653,747	707,764	108.3
Est. European total excl. Russia....	701,000	674,000	659,000	742,000		
Africa (3).....	91,800	61,582	73,294	100,579	73,637	73.2
Asia (3).....	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,340	138,490	107.1
Total N.Hemis. (29)	1,084,953	1,077,863	1,156,592	1,376,724	1,339,460	97.3
Est. N.Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,669,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,442,000	1,480,000	1,716,000		
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,448,677	1,226,573	84.7
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,900,850	1,511,161	79.5
Europe, 19 coun. prev. reported & unchanged	1,586,115	1,495,742	1,437,427	1,521,247	1,633,146	107.4
Yugoslavia, revised	33,516	24,645	20,114	25,236	24,182	95.8
Total Europe (20)	1,619,631	1,520,387	1,457,541	1,546,483	1,657,328	107.2
Est. European total ex. Russia.....	1,931,000	1,845,000	1,752,000	1,881,000		
Africa (3).....	17,631	11,594	13,482	18,506	18,087	97.7
Lebanon Republic....	(50)	52	52	41	62	151.2
Total N.Hemis. (26)	3,132,409	3,162,297	3,093,382	3,465,860	3,186,638	91.9
Est. N.Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,516,000	3,411,000	3,829,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,621,000	3,505,000	3,936,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,835,678	2,528,077	89.2
North America (2) ..	2,729,661	2,700,030	2,767,355	2,840,919	2,533,834	89.2
Europe, 3 coun. prev. reptd. unchanged...	13,041	14,407	16,856	13,149	13,897	105.7
Spain	26,548	17,186	26,104	23,877	25,195	105.5
Hungary, revised ...	60,813	76,544	68,343	49,592	76,570	154.4
Yugoslavia, revised.	111,897	134,249	83,007	71,612	160,739	224.5
Bulgaria, revised ..	26,277	27,312	20,954	14,802	41,612	281.1
Rumania, revised ...	193,209	229,902	139,092	108,512	240,144	221.3
Total Europe (8) ..	431,735	499,600	354,360	281,544	558,157	198.2
Est. European total excl. Russia	581,000	654,000	430,000	378,000		
Africa (3)	4,326	5,871	5,127	7,393	4,803	65.0
Lebanon Republic ...	(900)	472	512	433	551	127.3
Total N.Hemis. (14)	3,166,672	3,205,973	3,127,354	3,130,289	3,097,345	98.9
Est. N.Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,693,000	3,301,000	3,670,000	3,664,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,470,000	4,345,000	4,252,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Country	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Canada	77,843	78,228	77,430	83,658	70,658	84.5
United States	357,699	354,528	402,741	464,483	345,177	74.3
Total	435,542	432,556	480,171	548,141	415,835	75.9
EUROPE						
England and Wales ...	99,893	103,152	114,053	131,152	120,363	91.8
Sweden	57,581	71,748	34,719	67,468	61,435	91.1
Netherlands	104,051	109,255	92,783	142,010	113,904	80.2
Belgium	110,830	110,276	121,590	133,531	112,710	84.4
Luxemburg	6,439	4,281	5,233	6,237	6,467	103.7
Switzerland	a/ 24,664	22,413	25,554	24,710	28,476	115.2
Germany	1,373,609	1,103,428	1,379,716	1,516,373	1,414,765	93.3
Austria	53,373	47,685	97,973	74,864	79,516	106.2
Czechoslovakia	245,210	185,432	334,705	315,719	340,343	107.8
Hungary	71,118	68,820	73,667	54,031	79,327	146.8
Bulgaria	532	1,773	1,388	2,405	2,293	95.3
Rumania	a/ 43,086	71,335	78,949	75,404	83,371	110.6
Poland	889,531	785,556	983,655	1,016,339	937,316	92.2

Continued-

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929, cont'd

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
Estonia	27,526	34,020	27,253	18,412	22,634	122.9
Finland	18,443	31,269	27,852	25,312	28,958	114.0
Malta	670	1,041	1,051	1,043	1,089	103.9
Total (16).....	3,126,556	2,751,544	3,400,141	3,605,015	3,432,867	95.2
Total, 13 coun..	3,562,098	3,184,100	3,830,312	4,153,156	3,848,702	92.7
Est.N.Hemis.total excl. Russia & China	4,647,000	4,344,000	5,122,000	5,126,000		

a/ Four-year average.

POTATOES: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada	483	523	572	599	544	90.8
United States	3,677	3,122	3,476	3,825	3,370	88.1
Total	4,160	3,645	4,048	4,424	3,914	88.5
England and Wales	434	499	514	489	519	106.1
Scotland	144	142	147	144	145	100.7
Northern Ireland	168	153	153	156	152	97.4
Irish Free State	420	375	365	364	363	99.7
Netherlands	411	421	428	443	446	100.7
Belgium	404	397	416	411	421	102.4
Luxemburg.....	36	39	39	39	40	102.6
France	4,066	3,611	3,699	3,639	3,657	100.5
Italy	759	870	874	875	891	101.8
Switzerland	a/ 115	118	118	118	119	100.8
Germany	6,775	6,819	6,954	7,040	7,005	99.5
Austria	436	439	453	468	468	100.0
Czechoslovakia	1,849	1,551	1,607	1,800	1,798	99.9
Hungary	619	619	642	655	684	104.4
Bulgaria	11	26	28	29	30	103.4
Rumania	b/ 398	442	488	509	514	101.0
Lithuania	403	362	343	300	326	108.7
Estonia	190	172	176	160	148	92.5
Finland	c/ 181	171	174	172	175	101.7
Malta	4	7	7	7	7	100.0
Total Europe (20)	17,823	17,233	17,625	17,818	17,908	100.5
Total above coun.(22)...	21,983	20,878	21,673	22,242	21,822	98.1
Est.N.Hemis.total ex. Russia and China	30,100	30,000	30,900	31,500		

a/ Three-year average. b/ Four-year average. c/ One year only.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States.	36,580	56,996	133	315	332	Nov. 2	35,712	15,464
Canada	25,128	38,668				Sept. 30	5,036	4,228
Argentina	11,593	b/8,458	b/ 92			Oct. 19	b/ 108	b/2,750
Danubian coun- tries b/	27,242	19,408	2,608			Oct. 19	10,983	22,692
Total	100,548	123,530					51,839	45,134
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States.	9,621	16,302	9	15	339	Nov. 2	7,513	4,487
Canada	7,424	19,532				Sept. 30	9,360	2,445
Argentina	28,751	b/24,102	0			Oct. 19	b/ 692	b/3,705
Danubian coun- tries b/	878	49	292			Oct. 19	29	351
Total	46,674	59,985					17,594	10,988
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1929, week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS:	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>November 1</u>								
United States.	17,145	20,556	102	187	135	165	20,298	41,636
Danubian coun- tries b/	36,557	15,266	0	146			15,266	429
Argentina	322,876	268,685	b/3,399	b/2,884	b/3,728	b/2,244	268,685	b/206,861
Union of South Africa	8,562	23,809	c/1,586	c/ 943			c/23,871	c/21,557
IMPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	5,042	1,436					1,393	299
Total exports less U. S. imports	380,098	326,880					326,727	270,184

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and
barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Aug. 9 ...	101	100	Sept. 94	Sept. 101	Aug. 87	Aug. 88	Sept. 86	Sept. 88	39	45	70	64
16 ...	98	102	88	101	83	88	Sept. 82	Oct. 89	37	43	62	61
23 ...	101	102	90	103	83	88	Oct. 83	90	37	43	63	58
30 ...	102	101	94	102	83	87	83	88	39	42	64	56
Sept. 6 ...	100	102	94	104	86	89	86	90	39	46	64	58
13 ...	102	103	Dec. 76	Dec. 101	86	90	Oct. 86	Feb. 93	41	49	61	65
20 ...	105	102	77	99	86	89	Dec. 86	93	42	49	63	64
27 ...	97	98	78	97	89	87	89	90	41	49	65	60
Oct. 4 ...	95	98	80	97	92	86	92	90	42	50	64	61
11 ...	102	99	82	96	Nov. 95	Nov. 89	95	91	42	48	64	61
18 ...	97	95	81	93	95	88	95	89	41	46	61	58
25 ...	98	92	81	92	96	84	97	86	42	45	64	56
Nov. 1 ...	88	91	82	92	97	84	99	86	41	46	65	59

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

Rumania: Grain production, 1924 to 1929

Year	Wheat	Barley	Corn
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1924.....	70,420	30,759	155,459
1925.....	104,741	46,817	163,737
1926.....	110,883	77,388	229,902
1927.....	96,734	57,950	139,092
1928.....	115,544	69,401	108,512
1929 Aug. est.....	92,113	117,170	251,326
Nov. est.....	99,758	125,708	240,144

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, August, September and October, 1928 and 1929.

Crop and country	August		September		October	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929 <u>a/</u>
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Exports:						
Wheat incl. flour -						
United States.....	14,755	17,338	22,772	18,568	28,548	14,134
Canada	29,218	13,051	30,927	9,626	48,957	<u>b/</u> 34,894
Argentina.....	6,480	<u>a/</u> 26,364	8,271	<u>a/</u> 18,972	12,077	20,566
British India.....	676	<u>a/</u> 248	501	<u>a/</u> 40	388	C
Australia.....	4,357	<u>a/</u> 5,668	2,743	<u>a/</u> 4,760	4,469	2,372
Russia <u>a/</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danube & Bulgaria <u>a/</u>	184	712	296	3,008	680	4,200
Total.....	55,670	63,381	65,510	54,974	95,119	76,166
Corn -						
United States	934	810	611	600	744	759
Argentina.....	35,963	<u>a/</u> 28,817	25,222	<u>a/</u> 19,881	22,247	15,232
Rye -						
United States.....	691	464	2,450	1,217	3,074	236
Danube & Bulgaria....	0	77	32	45	60	<u>c/</u> 119
Barley -						
United States.....	8,583	4,357	14,363	5,991	11,342	1,300
Oats -						
United States.....	2,396	824	2,291	1,059	1,627	1,101
Flaxseed -						
Argentina.....	6,493	<u>a/</u> 5,445	7,009	<u>a/</u> 2,966	5,524	<u>c/</u> 2,554
Imports:						
Wheat incl. flour -						
United States.....	1,837	347	1,481	398	1,902	---
Flaxseed -						
United States	1,068	1,020	1,254	842	1,209	---

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

c/ Four weeks only.

COTTON: Acreage and yield of lint per acre in specified countries, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1921-22 to 1925-26, annual 1927-28 to 1929-30

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 Preliminary
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
ACREAGE					
United States.....	34,152	37,616	40,138	45,341	46,594
India.....	22,503	23,818	23,910	26,484	20,812
Egypt.....	1,743	1,768	1,574	1,805	1,912
China.....	- - -	4,675	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brazil.....	a/ 887	1,475	1,213	- - -	- - -
Russia (Asiatic).....	1,569	771	1,853	2,289	2,559
Mexico.....	253	330	326	457	- - -
Chosen (Korea).....	146	405	503	503	459
Uganda.....	58	420	533	698	- - -
Peru.....	b/ 163	284	- - -	- - -	- - -
Anglo Egyptian Sudan.....	44	134	226	285	- - -
Argentina.....	5	156	210	- - -	- - -
Total countries report- ing 1927-28 to 1928-29.			69,063	77,862	
Estimated world total excluding China.....	62,500	69,000	73,800	81,800	
YIELD OF LINT PER ACRE					
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United States.....	182	146	155	153	- - -
India.....	76	91	94	85	- - -
Egypt.....	399	367	382	431	- - -
China.....	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brazil.....	209	184	194	- - -	- - -
Russia (Asiatic).....	276	184	251	252	- - -
Mexico.....	353	322	263	250	- - -
Chosen (Korea).....	67	128	126	142	- - -
Uganda.....	169	122	104	112	- - -
Peru.....	- - -	334	- - -	- - -	- - -
Anglo Egyptian Sudan.....	158	163	221	238	- - -
Argentina.....	221	188	231	- - -	- - -

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. Data for crop year as given at the head of the table are for crops harvested between August 1 and July 31 of the following year. This applies to both Northern and Southern Hemispheres. For the United States prior to 1914 the figures apply to the harvest year beginning September 1.

a/ Average for three years.

b/ Average 1914-15 to 1918-19.

COTTON: World production of lint, 1909-10 to 1929-30

Year	Esti- mated world total exclud- ing China	Esti- mated world total includ- ing China	Six principal producing countries						Esti- mated world to- tal com- mercial crop <u>b/</u>
			United States	India	Egypt	China <u>a/</u>	Brazil	Russia (Asi- atic)	
	1,000 bales <u>c/</u>	1,000 bales <u>c/</u>	1,000 bales <u>c/</u>	1,000 bales <u>c/</u>	1,000 bales <u>c/</u>	1,000 bales <u>c/</u>	1,000 bales <u>c/</u>	1,000 bales <u>c/</u>	1,000 bales <u>d/</u>
1909-10	16,800	- - -	10,005	3,998	1,036	- - -	- - -	817	20,359
1910-11	18,460	- - -	11,609	3,254	1,555	- - -	- - -	1,006	18,856
1911-12	21,990	- - -	15,693	2,730	1,530	- - -	360	969	22,247
1912-13	21,190	- - -	13,703	3,702	1,554	- - -	418	946	21,550
1913-14	22,350	- - -	14,156	4,239	1,588	- - -	477	1,104	22,612
1914-15	24,270	- - -	16,135	4,359	1,337	- - -	465	1,270	24,964
1915-16	17,750	- - -	11,192	3,123	989	- - -	339	1,512	18,419
1916-17	18,370	19,910	11,450	3,759	1,048	1,534	337	1,199	18,924
1917-18	17,660	19,750	11,302	3,393	1,304	2,092	414	634	18,140
1918-19	17,790	20,850	12,041	3,328	999	3,059	406	161	18,755
1919-20	18,730	21,330	11,421	4,853	1,155	2,599	461	81	20,220
1920-21	19,110	20,990	13,440	3,013	1,251	1,883	476	58	19,665
1921-22	13,930	15,450	7,954	3,753	902	1,517	504	43	15,334
1922-23	16,980	19,300	9,755	4,247	1,391	2,318	553	55	17,959
1923-24	17,710	19,700	10,140	4,320	1,353	1,993	576	196	19,005
1924-25	22,620	24,800	13,628	5,095	1,507	2,179	605	453	23,825
1925-26	25,790	27,900	16,104	5,201	1,629	2,114	602	733	26,618
1926-27	26,720	28,300	17,977	4,205	1,586	1,584	484	755	27,813
1927-28	21,800	23,800	12,955	4,680	1,257	2,000	492	973	23,370
1928-29	24,050	25,600	14,478	4,718	1,628	<u>a/</u> 1,550	<u>e/</u> 450	1,208	25,751
1929-30 ^{f/}	- - -	- - -	15,009	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,325	- - -

International Institute of Agriculture and official sources unless otherwise stated. Data for crop year as given for crops harvested between August 1 and July 31 of the following year. For the United States prior to 1914 the figures apply to the year beginning September 1.

a/ Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association. Figures represent the crop in the most important cotton producing Provinces where the commercial crop is grown. Most of the cotton produced in other Provinces is used for home-hand-loom consumption. b/ Figures as reported by the United States Bureau of the Census, including the cotton destined to enter commercial channels for factory purposes. Estimates of the commercial crop in China are included. c/ Bales of 478 pounds net. d/ American in running bales and foreign cotton in bales of 478 pounds net. e/ Unofficial source. f/ Preliminary.

COTTON: Production of lint in specified countries, average 1909-1913
1921-1925, annual, 1927-1929

Country	Year beginning August 1				
	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1927	1928	1929 Prelimi- nary
United States <u>b/</u>	Bales <u>a/</u> 13,033,000	Bales <u>a/</u> 11,516,000	Bales <u>a/</u> 12,955,000	Bales <u>a/</u> 14,478,000	Bales <u>a/</u> 15,009,000
Mexico.....	187,000	222,106	179,000	239,000	- - -
Total N. American co's. reporting, 1927-28.....			13,134,000	14,717,000	
Venezuela.....	- - - <u>c/</u>	32,000	32,000	- - -	- - -
Columbia.....	- - -	14,184	- - -	- - -	- - -
Peru.....	110,000	200,408	251,150	<u>d/</u> 200,000	- - -
Ecuador.....	<u>e/</u> 297	7,320	<u>d/</u> 5,800	- - -	- - -
Brazil.....	387,000	567,931	492,000	<u>d/</u> 450,000	- - -
Paraguay.....	92	9,686	- - -	<u>d/</u> 40,000	- - -
Argentina.....	2,314	61,289	101,467	<u>d/</u> 180,000	- - -
Guatemala.....	<u>c/</u> 75	847	- - -	- - -	- - -
Haiti.....	<u>e/</u> 9,300	18,445	14,000	- - -	- - -
Dominican Republic.....	<u>f/</u> 992	<u>e/</u> 515	- - -	- - -	- - -
Porto Rico.....	<u>g/</u> 1,319	1,356	1,062	1,335	- - -
Salvador.....	- - - <u>c/</u>	6,529	- - -	- - -	- - -
British West Indies.....	6,058	4,451	4,245	2,500	- - -
Total So. and Central American co's. and W. Indies rep't'g 1927-28			849,924	833,835	
Italy.....	5,212 <u>h/</u>	4,707	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yugoslavia.....	922	333	189	242	345
Greece.....	16,770	10,746	<u>d/</u> 13,967	<u>d/</u> 14,682	- - -
Bulgaria.....	842	1,686	4,377	4,000	4,400
Malta.....	433	377	287	- - -	- - -
Spain.....	- - - <u>f/</u>	698	2,670	- - -	- - -
Total European co's. reporting 1927-28.....			18,533	18,924	
Algeria.....	<u>h/</u> 1,370	1,917	4,086	6,200	6,100
Morocco (French).....	- - - <u>c/</u>	275	369	- - -	- - -
French West Africa:					
Dahomey.....	<u>e/</u> 664	2,939	3,920	- - -	- - -
Ivory Coast.....	<u>e/c/</u> 212	2,498	- - -	- - -	- - -
French Guinea.....	<u>e/g/</u> 167	707	2,306	- - -	- - -
Senegal.....	- - -	1,677	2,306	- - -	- - -
French Sudan.....	- - - <u>f/</u>	4,843	- - -	- - -	- - -
Upper Volta.....	- - - <u>f/</u>	6,948	5,500	- - -	- - -
French Togo.....	<u>c/</u> 2,212	5,254	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nigeria.....	8,702	24,185	17,000	28,452	- - -
French Equat. Africa.....	- - - <u>f/</u>	1,170	- - -	- - -	- - -
Egypt.....	1,453,000	1,356,000	1,257,000	1,628,000	- - -
Anglo Egyptian Sudan.....	14,455	45,836	111,000	142,000	- - -
Italian Somaliland.....	<u>e/</u> 510	1,576	3,828	- - -	- - -
Eritrea.....	<u>e/</u> 1,022	1,373	1,384	- - -	- - -
Gold Coast.....	104	1,781	84	- - -	- - -
Belgian Congo.....	- - -	11,459	27,557	- - -	- - -
Kenya.....	552	1,347	1,500	- - -	- - -

Continued

COTTON: Production of lint in specified countries, average, 1909-13
1921-1925, annual, 1927-1929-Continued

	Year beginning August 1				
	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1927	1928	1929 Preliminary
	Bales <u>a</u> /	Bales <u>a</u> /	Bales <u>a</u> /	Bales <u>a</u> /	Bales <u>a</u> /
Uganda.....	20,338	107,419	116,000	164,000	---
Tanganyika.....	<u>e</u> / <u>f</u> / 7,971	11,122	13,360	<u>d</u> / 27,611	---
Nyasaland.....	4,603	4,751	3,729	<u>d</u> / 4,100	---
Northern Rhodesia.....	<u>h</u> / 307	274	40	---	---
Southern Rhodesia.....	---	<u>f</u> / 2,007	72	300	---
Mozambique.....	<u>e</u> / 380	2,645	<u>d</u> / 6,714	<u>d</u> / 5,650	---
Union of So. Africa.....	76	9,041	9,200	9,900	---
Total African Cos. rep't'g 1927-28..			1,538,161	2,016,215	
Cyprus.....	1,938	1,994	1,801	---	---
Turkey, Asiatic.....	<u>g</u> / 102,116	64,280	105,000	---	---
Syria and Lebanon.....	---	7,301	10,700	7,000	---
Russia, Asiatic.....	904,900	296,181	973,000	1,208,000	1,325,000
Iraq.....	---	1,071	1,500	4,300	6,696
Persia.....	<u>d</u> / <u>h</u> / 136,000	<u>c</u> / 71,402	<u>d</u> / 180,000	<u>d</u> / 120,503	<u>d</u> / 7---
India.....	3,585,000	4,522,600	4,680,000	4,718,000	---
China <u>i</u> /.....	694,600	2,024,000	2,000,000	<u>d</u> / 1,550,000	---
Japanese Empire:					
Japan.....	4,704	2,459	---	---	---
Chosen (Korea).....	20,392	108,279	133,000	150,000	---
French Indo-China.....	<u>e</u> / 13,800	9,279	<u>i</u> / 3,996	---	---
Dutch East Indies.....	<u>c</u> / <u>e</u> / 13,242	6,649	---	---	---
Siam.....	<u>d</u> / 3,653	4,135	<u>d</u> / 4,310	---	---
Total Asiatic co's reporting 1927-28..			7,978,200	7,757,803	
Australia.....	75	7,919	<u>d</u> / 5,020	<u>d</u> / 6,276	---
New Hebrides.....	547	2,424	---	---	---
Total Oceanic co's reporting 1927-28..			<u>d</u> / 5,020	<u>d</u> / 6,276	
Total all co's reporting 1927-28..			23,523,838	25,350,051	
Est. world total including China...	20,900,000	21,500,000	23,800,000	25,600,000	

International Institute and official sources unless otherwise stated. a/ Bales of 478 pounds net. b/ Linters not included. c/ Average for 2 years. d/ Unofficial source. e/ Exports. f/ Average for 4 years. g/ For 1 year only. h/ Average for 3 years. i/ For 1921-22 to 1927-28, Chinese Economic Bulletin quoting the Chinese Mill Owners' Association. The figures represent the crop in the most important Provinces where the commercial crop is grown. The average 1909-10 to 1913-14 is the commercial crop of China as estimated by the United States Bureau of the Census. j/ Annam, Cambodia, and Chochin-China only.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,
August-September, 1928 and 1929
(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August-September		September	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany	307,906	285,086	264,664	215,058
United Kingdom.....	126,246	172,382	92,462	145,501
France	119,811	137,612	89,234	99,381
Soviet Russia in Europe	109,453	27,832	64,800	13,102
Italy.....	99,841	110,404	71,393	87,673
Spain	54,083	60,727	43,152	37,167
Belgium	22,677	19,449	21,536	15,996
Netherlands	18,769	22,708	13,685	16,626
Sweden	7,886	5,800	6,232	3,459
Other Europe	12,710	16,901	8,609	13,161
Total Europe	879,380	858,901	675,767	647,124
Canada	17,207	14,344	9,905	7,623
Japan	182,557	99,588	147,202	92,108
China	32,748	31,384	19,502	17,493
British India	0	815	0	596
Other countries.....	4,240	2,414	289	1,901
Total exports	1,116,132	1,007,446	852,665	766,250
Total imports <u>a/</u>	45,780	51,012	19,359	25,077
Total reexports <u>a/</u> ...	1,374	1,569	872	470
Net exports	1,071,726	958,003	834,178	742,243
LINTERS:				
Germany	6,235	8,046	2,485	2,807
France	1,690	4,352	800	1,782
United Kingdom	535	2,550	287	250
Other Europe	2,255	550	534	447
Total Europe	10,715	15,498	4,106	5,286
Canada	2,151	2,144	897	1,177
Other countries.....	229	686	226	503
Total exports.....	13,095	18,328	5,229	6,966

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce. a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

BEET SUGAR: Production in Europe as estimated by F. O. Licht and
the International Association for Sugar Statistics

	Est.by Intl.Assoc. for Sugar Statistics		Estimates by F. O. Licht		
Country	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	
	final	prelim.	final	1st est.	2nd est.
	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Sept.30	Oct. 31	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
England and Wales.....	--	--	245	320	--
Sweden.....	177	120	177	116	121
Denmark.....	187	149	187	149	--
Netherlands.....	--	--	353	286	--
Belgium.....	301	273	308	286	298
France.....	--	--	995	1,003	959
Spain.....	--	--	289	281	--
Italy.....	423	468	405	457	468
Germany.....	2,055	1,876	2,041	1,874	1,929
Austria.....	118	130	118	132	--
Czechoslovakia.....	1,164	1,075	1,150	1,130	--
Hungary.....	243	257	243	254	--
Yugoslavia.....	142	154	142	149	160
Rumania.....	148	84	143	88	--
Poland.....	824	871	834	860	904
Russia.....	--	--	1,594	1,488	1,416
Other.....	--	--	110	115	115
Total excluding Russia.	--	--	7,740	7,500	7,594
Total including Russia.	--	--	9,334	8,988	9,010

ARGENTINA: Average monthly prices of special chilled beef steers,
per 100 pounds, at Buenos Aires, 1927 to 1929

Month	1927	1928	1929
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	4.21	6.11	5.83
February	4.73	5.86	5.89
March	4.63	6.21	5.87
April	5.03	6.33	5.76
May	4.81	6.65	5.93
June	5.15	6.99	5.98
July	5.95	6.79	6.07
August	6.55	6.60	6.07
September	6.84	6.67	6.06
October	7.13	6.38	a/ 6.00
November	6.34	5.61	
December	5.81	5.32	

Review of the River Plate. a/ One week ended October 3.

ARGENTINA: Cattle movement at freezing companies and at the Liniers Market, Buenos Aires during calendar years 1927 and 1928, :
January 1 to September 28, 1928 and 1929

Item	Calendar year		January 1 to Sept 28	
	1927	1928	1928	1929
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>Liniers Markets, Buenos Aires -</u>				
Receipts, total	2,193,399	2,122,436	1,648,101	1,525,874
Sales and disposals -				
To chilling and freezing plants	1,067,384	1,027,488	803,666	712,208
To Liniers market	933,936	923,073	709,193	699,751
To markets in the Interior	122,023	117,574	88,950	35,224
For fattening	68,772	53,008	45,970	28,432
Died in the yards	324	189	158	156
Unsold	960	1,104	164	103
Total	2,193,399	2,122,436	1,648,101	1,525,874
Slaughtered at Liniers market ..	936,168	923,130	707,442	697,126
<u>Freezing and chilling companies -</u>				
Purchases -				
Kind of animal purchased -				
Steers, bulls and oxen	2,622,244	2,112,082		
Cows and heifers	370,888	457,060		
Yearlings and calves	200,655	248,974		
Total	3,233,787	2,818,116		
Origin of purchases				
From Ranches	2,084,612	1,702,681		
From Liniers market	1,067,421	1,027,684		
From Auctions	34,307	46,027		
From Rosario market	47,447	41,724		
Total	3,233,787	2,818,116		
Slaughtered at chilling and freezing plants	3,233,797	2,829,898	a/2,147,596	a/2,160,066
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
<u>Exports -</u>				
Chilled beef	1,028,818	848,771	b/ 568,787	b/ 608,029
Frozen beef	521,212	271,166	b/ 182,982	b/ 160,936
Preserved			b/ 109,789	b/ 130,071

Compiled from - Ministerio de Agricultura - Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carnes, Mercados e Ganado y Carnes #1 and #39, 1929. Compras de Ganado bovino realizados por los frigorificos 1928. Exports 8 months 1928 and 1929. Economic Review September 1929.

a/ Nine months b/ Eight months.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 2, 1928 and 1929

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 2, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1 - Nov. 2		1929, week ending			
	1928	1929	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a</u> /.....	56,303	42,848	2,054	2,382	1,140	1,554
Wheat flour <u>b</u> /.....	19,599	20,971	743	949	1,607	912
Rye	6,612	2,012	1	3	2	1
Corn.....	3,108	2,937	102	187	135	163
Oats.....	6,627	3,231	9	9	15	339
Barley <u>a</u> /.....	36,949	15,465	237	133	315	332
	Jan. 1-Nov. 2					
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides....	109,149	110,463	1,576	1,157	1,374	1,559
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	106,444	122,377	1,710	2,464	2,532	1,968
Lard	611,902	663,466	8,511	20,417	11,233	13,228
Pickled pork.....	28,449	35,934	242	509	627	416

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat 567,000 bush., flour 47,800 bbls; San Francisco barley 332,000 bush., rice 20,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Oct. 19	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	To & including Date	1928-29	1929-30
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Canada:								
Shipments, 4								
markets <u>b</u> /...	333,335	458,649	6,865	6,607	5,312	Nov. 2	177,068	78,318
United States	206,259	163,687	3,331	2,747	2,466	" "	70,464	61,848
Argentina.....	178,135	217,903	4,608	4,608	1,470	" "	38,552	80,926
Australia.....	72,962	114,272	232	472	744	" "	18,352	17,776
Russia.....	5,408	8	0	0	0	" "	8	0
Danube & Bul. <u>c</u> /	32,847	33,842	1,280	816	360	" "	1,160	8,168
British India..	15,668	21,739	0	0	0	" "	2,881	d/- 525
Total.....	844,614	966,622	16,316	15,250	10,352		308,485	246,511

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary.c/ Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.d/ Net imports.b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver & Prince Rupert.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Nov. 8, 1928	Oct. 31, 1929	Nov. 7, 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	50.00	44.00	43.50
Copenhagen, official quotation . . .	40.12	39.63	38.41
Berlin, 1a quality	41.49	39.98	39.33
London: a/			
Danish	42.69	41.93	40.84
Dutch, unsalted	42.80	43.45	42.80
New Zealand	37.80	38.56	37.58
New Zealand, unsalted	40.63	41.06	40.41
Australian	36.50	38.56	37.15
Australian, unsalted	39.54	40.41	39.11
Argentine, unsalted	35.41	37.37	37.15
Siberian	34.54	36.93	36.28

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Nov.7, 1923	Oct.30, 1929	Nov.6, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	76,605	65,778	64,090
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	15.72	18.31	18.42
Prices of lard, etc., Hamburg.	"	14.41	13.15	13.15
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs certain markets, England	Number	17,207	16,654	15,411
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u>	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.58	12.28	12.28
American short cut green hams	"	23.68	22.29	21.94
American green bellies	"	19.12	19.47	19.55
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	19.99	24.12	23.68
Canadian green sides	"	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotations. b/ No quotation.

Index

	Page	:	:
Crop and Market Prospects	754	::	Meat (pork):
- - - - -		::	Exports U.S. by weeks, 1929 788
		::	Market conditions, Antwerp,
		::	October, 1929 764
Barley:		::	Prices, foreign markets, 1929 753,789
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		::	Oats:
annual 1926-29 758,775		::	Production, world, av. 1909-13,
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		::	annual 1926-29 759,775
November 1, 1929 751		::	Receipts and shipments, Canada,
Butter, prices, foreign		::	November 1, 1929 760
markets, 1929 765,789		::	Onions, exports to U.S., Spain,
Cotton:		::	November 12, 1929 766
Area, world, av. 1909-13,		::	Potatoes:
annual 1927-29 781		::	Area specified countries, av.
Exports U.S. Sept, 1929 785		::	1909-13, annual 1926-29 777
Production specified countries,		::	Production, world, av. 1909-13,
1909-1929 782		::	annual 1926-29 762,776
Textile conditions, Europe,		::	PRUNES, INDUSTRY YUGOSLAVIA, 1929. 767
October, 1929 762		::	Market conditions, Europe,
Corn:		::	November 1, 1929 766
Exportable surplus,		::	Rye, production, world, av. 1909-13,
Rumania, 1929 761		::	annual 1926-29 758,774
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		::	Sugar:
November 1, 1929 761		::	Growing conditions, Philippines,
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		::	1929 763
annual 1926-29 760,776		::	Production, Europe, 1928-29,
Grains:		::	1929-30 763,786
Exports principal countries,		::	Sugar beets, growing conditions,
October, 1929 780		::	Europe, October 31, 1929 764
Exports U.S. by weeks, 1929 788		::	Tobacco, production prospects, 1929 764
Market conditions, Nov. 6, 1929 ... 755		::	Wheat:
Movement (feed) principal		::	Exports, U.S. Nov. 1, 1929 755
countries, November 2, 1929 .. 778		::	Growing conditions:
New Marketing movement,		::	Europe, Nov. 7, 1929 754
Argentina, 1929 761		::	Southern Hemisphere Nov. 4, 1929 754
Prices (feed) principal		::	Market conditions, Japan,
markets, Nov. 1, 1929 779		::	November 1, 1929 756
Procurements, Russia,		::	Prices U.S. November 7, 1929 .. 756
November 1, 1929 755		::	Production, world, av. 1909-13,
Production, Rumania, 1924-1929 . 779		::	annual 1926-29 754,774
Livestock, market movement,		::	Receipts and shipments, Canada,
Argentina, Jan-Sept., 1929 765,787		::	November 1, 1929 755
		::	Shipments principal countries,
		::	November 2, 1929 788
		::	Wool, market conditions:
		::	Tientsin, Oct. 31, 1929 753
		::	Europe, Nov. 6, 1929 753

6

